

EDITED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of the subscription; from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any arrearage, and he is able to pay; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a re-negatiation.

Original subscribers will not be held to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be cheerfully and correctly inserted at *One Dollar per square* for the first insertion, and *Twenty Cents* for each continuation—except Court and official advertisements, which will be charged *ten cents per line*, higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent for publication must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forth and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, every instance, and collected as other accounts.



A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers for restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human life is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic rheumatic complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purging the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most healthful and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever put into the hands of the public. Those who once make trial of these Pills, never afterward feel willing to do without them, and call again and again for more; such is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.
Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills taken as soon as the headache is felt coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and fall colds*, they display their superior powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Diarrhoea and Liver complaints* they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, and are enjoying comfort under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Constipation*, they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their purgative virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hysterical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females are so subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they act on the system in a most quiet and healthful manner, and invariably produce sound health.

Thousands of these *Vegetable Pills* have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an all-potent medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co., Ala., March 8, 1843.

TO DR. SPENCER.
DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I had TWENTY of my Black sick with the Flux, and I administered your Pills freely, and I did not lose a single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,
JESSE JORDAN.
Union Co., Ky., November 21st, 1842.

TO DR. SPENCER.
DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat opposed to Patent Medicines, considering them generally a more cater-petery and a cheat upon the public, I have heretofore had but little to do with them, and it was not until some persuasion on the part of your traveling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I am convinced, in justice to your Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be. I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, could have sold double the quantity.

Your Pills have been of great benefit in this section, my neighbors having derived great benefit from their use. I have been troubled for the last five years with Dyspepsia, and an affection of the Liver and Spleen; as a remedy, I have used every medicine and all the most popular Pills, and have had the advice of Physicians, all of which afforded me but momentary relief. But, sir, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most formidable yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN DYER.

[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson Co., Ten.]
Gibson Co., Ten., December 10, 1842.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is to certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to any other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous headache which at times totally unfitted me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life, and most acknowledge, that your Pills have so far restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make an entire cure. I was also troubled with a bad cough and affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I can truly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.



A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever, the treatment of Biliousness, Nausea, General Debility, and nervous weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable. Each box contains 25 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale in
Charlotte, W. Barringer & Co.
Concord, C. B. Wheeler.
Salisbury, John Hoke.
Lincolnton, Dr. C. Rabe.
Greenville, S. C.
Sept. 1843.

CHARLOTTE Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Drs. Caldwell & Harris, office opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, 107 of Mansion House; Dr. J. M. Hippoldt, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 21 door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchinson's buildings; F. H. McDowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchinson's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of Courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of Courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of Courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchinson's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carpenters.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the Courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmiths.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer.—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder.—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; A. A. M. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Barbers.—Bonaparte, Charlotte Hotel; I. Adams, Mansion House.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.
Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

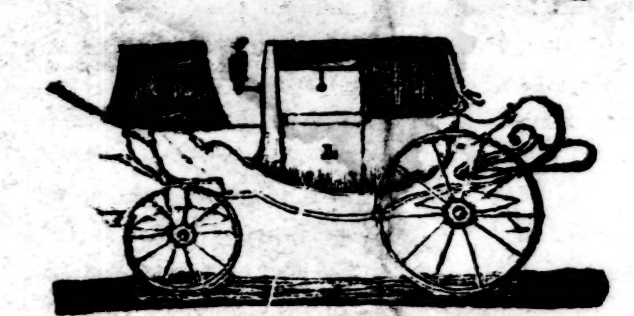
County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.
Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLOTT has removed his Office to the one lately occupied by Dr. R. A. Wallace, (dec'd.) next door to Mr. William Carson's store, where he will be found at all times when not absent on professional business. He cannot refrain from expressions of thankfulness for the exceedingly liberal patronage he has received from the community, and hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which industry and attention always obtains. He would also call the attention of those who are indebted to him (and many for years) to come forward and settle their accounts. His necessities and a sense of duty urge him to insist upon every individual (without distinction) that is indebted to him up to this date, to settle at least by Note—this is but reasonable in itself and in accordance with general custom, that if you cannot Cash up, give your Note. Those who will not comply, may expect to pay cost. Jan. 1, 1844.

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

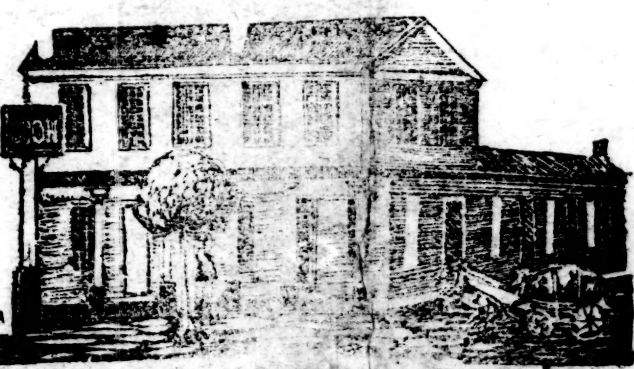
CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggies, Sulkeys, Carry-alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-r.



Charlotte Hotel,

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF THE COURTHOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS well known public house, now under the management of the undersigned, is open for the reception of company. The proprietors will give their attention exclusively to their Hotel, and every exertion will be made to render it what a well-managed public house should be—a convenient retreat for rest, pleasure and comfort. The servants are experienced in their business, and shall be polite and attentive. They intend to keep a sumptuous table, and, indeed, every accommodation necessary to render their guests comfortable and satisfied. Their terms of boarding shall be as moderate as possible. Their friends and the travelling public are respectfully invited to call and test their accommodations.

STAGE OFFICE.—The general Stage Office is kept at the Charlotte Hotel, where seats in any of the Stages leaving Charlotte can be procured at all times, and where stage passengers shall meet a comfortable reception.

DROVERS will find at the Charlotte Hotel every necessary accommodation—secure dry lots and grain cheap, with the best attention.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1843. 37-r.

State of North Carolina, UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Aaron Little and Mary his Wife, and others, versus Andrew Polk, Esq., and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hodley Polk, William Polk, Thomas Polk, Eliza Jane Polk, Nathaniel Rogers and Mary his wife, Shelby Polk, and Mary Polk, children and heirs at law of Shelby Polk, William Crittenden and Martha his wife, Green Corsey and Martha his wife, and William Grant and Mary his wife, and Shelby P. Cobourn, children and heirs at law of Francis Cobourn and wife, reside beyond the limits of this State; Therefore, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, a newspaper printed in Charlotte, North Carolina, for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for the County of Union, at the Courthouse at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, Hugh Stuart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

HUGH STUART, c. u. c. c.
February 3 1844. 46-6w.

Five Negroes

FOR SALE.

I INTEND to sell at public auction in front of the Court House door in the town of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 27th of February, 1844; (it being Tuesday of our Superior Court,) FIVE LIKELY NEGROES belonging to the estate of M. T. C. Kennedy, dec'd, viz.,

SAM. 50 or 60 years old, a good Farmer;
MILTON, 24, " " a good carriage driver and wagoner.

LUCINDA, 22, " " a first rate cook and house servant;
CAROLINE, 14, " " a field hand.

Terms, nine months credit, with interest from date, note and approved security.

MARY KENNEDY, Executrix.
January 30, 1844. 46-6w.

MISCELLANY.

A TEXIAN HERO.

The Cincinnati Mercury tells the following amusing story, of which the facetious comedian, Jim Wills, long and well known in Baltimore, was the hero:

James Wills, the comedian, was, says the Mercury, a queer compound of human nature—a man who could with ease make others laugh, but seldom ever laughed himself—it—a melancholy man through life, caused him to "shuffle off this mortal coil," ere half his race was run.

About the time that Texas excitement ran so high in the United States, Jim Wills was in Pittsburgh in that situation so common to play actors, viz: "flat broke." Standing one day on the wharf, with his serious visage expanded, planning how he should get down the river without money, when he heard a drum and fife. On looking around he saw a company of reckless looking, half uniformed soldiers, about embarking for New Orleans, bearing a Texas banner. A thought struck him. Next day he sent his trunks on board the first boat to start, and just as the Captain was tapping the bell for the last time, Wills stepped on board, and dragged his trunks into an unoccupied state room, and took from his theatrical wardrobe a soldier's coat, with a buff breast and three rows of buttons, a cha peau with an immense plume, a red sash, a pair of military trousers, a grizzled black wig, and a pair of false whiskers. By the time the boat had got fairly under way, Jim was fully equipped, with his stage sword gracefully hanging by his side. Drawing his white gloves, he hesitated a moment but relying on his peculiar powers, he opened the door, gave the usual military stoop, and walked into the cabin, which was filled with passengers. In a moment all eyes were directed toward him, but he walked up to the bar and drank a glass of brandy and water. In the interim time all was bustle and confusion to find out who the officer was. A general rush was made for the register, but he had not yet put down his name—the Captain was consulted but he knew nothing. At length, however, feeling a little curiosity himself, he walked up to Jim, and bowing politely to him said, "Sir."

"Sir to you," said Wills, touching his chapeau to a military salute.

"Will you do me the favor to register your name, so that I can provide a state room for you?"

"On with pleasure," said Jim, and walking up to the register he flourished in round text, "C. P. Edwards, Major, Texas Army."

The crowd pressed around the table—they read the name—universal enthusiasm prevailed, and three tremendous cheers were given for Texas and Liberty!

Jim took of his chapeau, and with a graceful bow, and from the remarks.

It is almost needless to say, that at that moment the *sedis vacans* Major was a lion. Every one sought to make his acquaintance—the ladies opened the cabin door to get a peep at him—he was placed at the head of the table—and at night he was made as drunk as Bacchus on champagne.

Next day he was promoting the hurricane deck, linked arm in arm with the Captain and a warm-hearted southerner, who resided in Vicksburg.

"Major," said the southerner, "I know very well that you have been on a mission to collect arms, ammunition, and recruits—but on that subject you must of course be mum, in consequence of the treaty between Mexico and the United States. For my part, I could see every d—d copper colored scoundrel like dogs, on trees!"

"Whatever my business may have been, I find that I have exhausted all my means in the cause; in fact I fear I shall not be able to pay my passage until I get to New Orleans."

"Don't mention it," said the Captain. "I could not think of taking anything of you."

"I have it," said the southerner, "come with me."

The trio adjourned to the clerk's office, where a stirring appeal for aid to Texas was written. The southern gentleman carried it among the passengers, and collected 150 dollars, which was handed over to Wills. At night a grand supper was given, at which speeches were made and toasts were drunk. The cabin was decorated with the star spangled banner, entwined with the flag of the Lone Star, manufactured by the ladies out of some of their red and white "oh, ho, we never mention 'em," for the occasion.

About 12 o'clock the company commenced singing songs, and at length the Major was called upon to favor the company with a song. He complied by "favoring the company" with his famous song of "Billy Barlow."

"Bravo!" said one.

"Excellent!" said another.

"Capital!" said a third.

"I could do it a d—d sight better," said Jim, who was fast verging into the fourth stage of intoxication, "if I had the proper togs on."

After giving three faint huzzas for Texas, the party broke up.

Next morning the clerk went into Wills' state room to call him to breakfast. Imagine his surprise when he discovered that the Major had actually turned in all standing—with boots, chapeau and sword on, the feet snugly laid on the pillow. He was a Texas Major, and of course no fault was found.

Thus things ran on, and Wills reached New Orleans in triumph. There he doffed his uniform, and returned to Vicksburg, where he got an engagement in the theatre. He became a great favorite—and when he was at the zenith of his glory, the old gentleman whom he met on the boat, went to the theatre. Between the prices Wills sang Billy Barlow; he old fellow was bewildered—the afterpiece came on, and Wills appeared in the idyl.

After the theatre, I told the old fellow sought an interview with Jim.

"You don't say so, I ought to shoot you, so let us say no more about it."

Jim looked at him a moment with serious expression, then replied, "Man in his time plays many parts."

THE BLUES.

Then you have the blues? Foolish man!—What is it that troubles you?

"I shall come to what you say."

"No you never will, so long as you have industrious habits."

"My friend has greatly prospered in his business."

"What of it? Don't envy his situation, but be contented with your lot."

"But I feel dull and stupid."

"Rise early and drink the fresh air."

"We have so much rainy weather."

"Keep at work and you won't think of the fog, but enjoy the sunshine."

"You don't know how bad it is to be afflicted with the headache, and frequently I have a pain in my side."

"So do I, but I keep at work and it passes away. None are free from pain."

"I have a large family to support."

"Fiddle-stick! who hasn't? Has been a father these dozen years? So much more reason that you should be more diligent and active."

"I have no friends."

"And you never will have, till you leave off whining and look up and exert yourself. You don't deserve to have friends while you pay so little attention to them. You appear like a shadow in the grave yard more than a human being, living in the light and sunshine of heaven. Talk, laugh, act, and you will have friends enough."

"Mr. — spoke against me, and his neighbor has slandered me."

"A snap for their talking and slandering. If we attend to all that is said against us, we should have nothing else to do. Live down their lies, if they say they are, and if truth be so do better in future. This is the only way."

"I don't think I shall live long."

"I trust you will not, if you eternally repine; for now you are little better than a living corpse."

Thousands are wasting the dream of existence in sorrow and doubt; full of fearful apprehensions and melancholy forebodings. Shame on them, when by studying the philosophy of life they might become useful citizens, ornaments to society, and blessings to the world. A drop of sorrow completely unmakes them. A reproach, a harsh word, a suspicious look, puts them into a world of trouble. Shake off the blues, all of life faith—be man—active, persevering—and the shadows that overshadow you will disperse, and the glorious sun of prosperity, life and light shine upon you.—*Port. Tribune.*

The following anecdote, from Noah's Weekly Messenger, beautifully illustrates the principle of charity, and admonishes us that it is often for our interest to "feed the hungry, and clothe the naked."

"The World."—"Sir, let me have a good, plain dinner," said a melancholy looking individual to the waiter at one of our principal hotels.

"Yes, sir."

The dinner was brought and devoured, and the waiter called the landlord aside, and thus addressed him—

"You are the landlord?"

"Yes."

"You do a good business here?"

"Yes" (in astonishment).

"You make, probably, ten dollars a day clear?"

"Yes."

"Then I am safe. I can get pay for what I have consumed; I have been in employment seven months; but have engaged to go to work to-morrow. I had been without food for two days and twenty hours when I entered your place. You will pay you in a week."

"I cannot pay my bill with such promises," blustered the landlord; and I do not keep a poor house.

"You should address the proper authorities—Leave me something for security."

"I have nothing."

"I will take your coat."

"If I go into the streets without that I will get my death stroke weather as it is."

"You should have thought of that before you came here."

"You are serious? Well, I solemnly aver that one week from now I will pay you."

"I will take the coat."

The coat was left and a week afterwards redeemed.

Seven years after that a walky man entered the political arena and was presented at caucus an applicant for a Congressional nomination. The principal of the caucus held his peace—he heard the name and the history of the applicant who was a member of a church, and one of the most respectable citizens. He was chosen man. The vote was tie and he cast a negative, thereby defeating the wealthy applicant, whom he met an hour afterwards, and to whom he said—

Political.

From Kimball's Express.

DISSECTION OF THE TARIFF.

To dissect the tariff effectually would require a volume. We shall content ourselves with selecting a few items embracing articles in most general use among the people.

Broadcloths, Kesmeres, &c. The duty is 40 per cent, which is increased by cost of collection to 53. Of every \$1.38 cents a man pays for a broadcloth coat or pants, 53 cents is Government Tax, but if he purchases American made cloth, it goes to the manufacturer instead of the Government.

Stockings and Socks of Wool. Duty 30 per cent—paid by collector 40; or every \$1.40 paid for these articles, 40 cents is tax.

Cotton Cloths. The duty is nominally 30 per cent; but the law requires a false valuation which makes it from 30 to 50 per cent, according to the cost of the article. Plain cottons costing from 3 to 4 cents per yard and up to 20, are required to be valued at 20 cents, so that the duty is 6 cents, be the cost what it may, and the cost of collection would make it 8. If colored or printed, these goods are required to be valued at 30 cents a square yard cost what they may; while coids, moleskins, &c. are required to be valued at 25 cents. This false valuation makes it impossible to ascertain the proportion of tax without knowing the cost of each piece of goods. It is known that it excludes the low priced cottons altogether.

Irons in bolts & bars. Duty 25 dollars per ton, and adding cost of collection \$3 1-3 dollars. The cost of the article imported in New York from Liverpool is about \$2.00 per ton. This is a tax of one hundred per cent. Of every 50 dollars paid by the Blacksmith for this kind of iron, he pays \$3 dollars tax for the benefit of the ironmasters! But this is charged by him to those for whom he works, making his bills to farmers and others, so much higher.

Pots, Kettles, Ovens, &c. There is a double duty on these, first of 1 1/2 cents a pound, and secondly of 15 per cent upon the value. Both together with cost of collection, they amount to over 100 per cent, so that, out of every two dollars paid for this kind of hardware for the kitchen, our people give ONE DOLLAR for the emolument of the Ironmasters, &c.

Steel Irons or Smoothing Irons. Duty 2 1/2 cents per pound. As they can be landed in New York from England at less than 3 cents per pound, the duty is near 100 per cent, and increased by the cost of collection, is at least 120 per cent. Of every two dollars the farmer pays for these articles (flat irons) more than one dollar would go for tax, were it not that this monstrous duty excludes them altogether.

Iron Wire. Duty 5 cents per pound, and as it can be landed in New York from England at 2 1/2 cents, the duty is 250 per cent, increased by cost of collection to over 300. Did not such a duty exclude the article, three dollars out of every four paid for it would be tax.

By similar data, we arrive at the amount of tax in proportion to the value, paid by the people on each of the following articles, except where the duty prevents importations, viz:

Sheet and Hoop Iron	110 per cent.
Blacksmith's Hammers and Sledge	67 "
Anvil	93 "
Cut Iron Nails	133 "
Wrought Iron Rails	107 "
Trace Chain and other Chains	109 "
Wood Screws	107 "
Frying pans, long handle	84 "
Butter churning	67 "
Buts or hinges	57 "

Axes, axes, hatchets, plane irons, socket-chisels and vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, scythes, spades, shovels, steel yards and scale beam.

China, earthen and stone ware, 40 "

Leather caps, 47 "

Suspenders, 47 "

Fur hats and caps, 47 "

Grass, straw, chip, palm leaf, ratan or willow, hats and bonnets, 46 "

All manufactures of wool, 40 "

Sugar, Brown Havana—duty 2 1/2 cents per pound.

By the invoice price of a quantity purchased in October last, now before us, we find the cost in Havana to have been 2 1/2 cents a pound. The duty is therefore 100 per cent. on the Havana price. The export duty on charges made this parcel cost in New York near 3 1/2 cents, and by adding to the duty the cost of collection it will make the tax equal to 3 1/2 cents, being little short of one hundred per cent. And at abundance of this kind of sugar could be bought for five cents a pound but for the tariff, now it costs at least ten, or four times the Havana price, ONE DOLLAR out of every two, our people pay for sugar, is a TAX to build up 600 Sugar plantations in Louisiana!

Salt—duty 5 cents per bushel.

We learn by the statement of a merchant, now before us, that the Turks Island Bushel is about 73 pounds, while our Turkish bushel is but 56. Allowing 18 per cent for loss of measure, 73 pounds Turks Island would produce 73 1/2 pounds in New York. The cost of this in Turks Island is 8 cts, just equal to the duty on 56 pounds, which, therefore, is a tax of more than 100 per cent on the original cost. But as cost landed in New York, allowing for loss of weight as well as charges, is about 22 cts, so that the duty and cost of collection, say 10 2/3 cents, is not quite 50 per cent. That is of every THREE DOLLARS paid by our Farmers, &c. not quite ONE DOLLAR goes to sustain and enrich the Saltator.

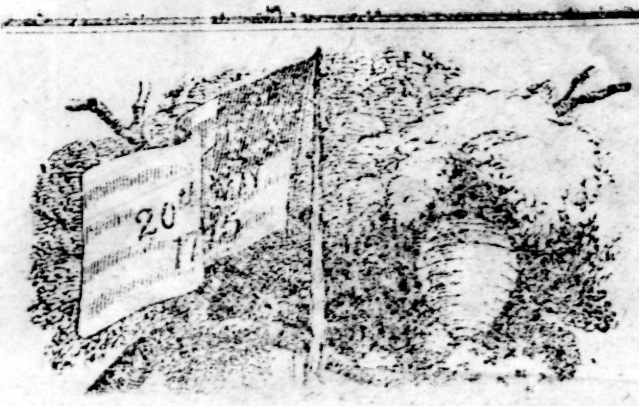
With these arguments and facts, enabling every reader to understand the subject of Tariff Taxation, and form some opinion of the amount he pays under the existing system, we must close this article.

SOLD OUT!

Bercy Springs

ANNOUNCES to his customers and friends, that he has sold out his stock of goods to Charles E. Moss & Co., and has retired from business. He feels his sincere thanks to a generous public for the very liberal patronage received at their hands, and would respectfully recommend his former customers to call on his successors, C. E. Moss & Co., who he feels sure will accommodate them with as good bargains as can be had in this country.

L. S. would also state, that having now retired from business, it is positively necessary to close up his books without delay. Those, therefore, who are indebted to him by book account, must call and settle immediately. It would be extremely painful to have to force collections; but those who do not settle in a short time will find their names in the possession of a collecting officer. This is the last notice that will be given on the subject.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North Carolina.

SATURDAY, EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1844

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the simple folds; on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

NEW TERMS.

Although the list of subscribers to the JEFFERSONIAN, and its other patronage, is bountifully sufficient to sustain the press, were the proceeds promptly available, yet we have found it impossible to get along in our business without great trouble and vexation. We have therefore determined to change our system of business;—and the change, we think will be decidedly advantageous both to patron and editor.

The present price of our paper is \$2 50, if paid within three months after subscribing, or \$3 after that time. As soon as this volume is out, (in March next) we propose to go on the cash system entirely, whether others adopt it or not. From that time, we will put down the price of the JEFFERSONIAN to \$2, invariably to be paid in advance. And we now give distinct notice to our present subscribers, that all such as do not pay \$2 at the beginning of their subscription year, or within one month afterwards, will find their names stricken from our books, and if they owe arrears, a prompt course of collection will be instituted. We dislike to be rigid, but our business demands it, and such a course is best for all parties. The JEFFERSONIAN has a patronage sufficient to sustain it, and we are determined it shall be sustained, and we call upon our political friends to rally around it, and give us their efficient co-operation.

We also propose to our political friends, to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN on terms still lower, for seven months, embracing the ensuing canvass in our State and the Union. From the 1st of May next to the 1st of December, (seven months) we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN at the extremely low price of ONE DOLLAR, so as to place it within the reach of every man who desires to read it. At \$1.00, of every fifty, of one hundred, or more, the money for all to be paid when the papers are ordered. We ask our political friends to bestir themselves in behalf of the paper. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make it both interesting and useful; and as the approaching contest is destined to be one of the most absorbing importance, no efforts should be spared to diffuse light and correct doctrine among the people.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg county, are invited to assemble at the Court-house in Charlotte, on TUESDAY of the ensuing Superior Court, (the 27th instant) to adopt measures of organization for the approaching political canvass.—A full meeting is desired.

The Obituary notice of the late Dr. WALLACE, was not received in time for this paper:—it shall appear in our next.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

We are requested to remind our citizens that the 1st Saturday in March next, is the day on which an election is to be held for a Board of Town Commissioners, to serve for one year from that date. As all should feel an interest in having our municipal affairs well conducted, and the heavy taxes we pay judiciously expended, care should be paid to the selection of suitable persons to compose the Board.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society are reminded that the next meeting of that Society will be held in Charlotte, on the second Saturday in March next.

RUMORS.

The last Richmond Enquirer says, it is rumored at Washington that the President will shortly nominate the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy, and the Hon. THOMAS W. GILMER, of Virginia, as Secretary of War. These nominations would doubtless be confirmed by the Senate, and we hope President Tyler will make them. He could not make better selections for those offices.

Col. JOHNSON has published a letter in the Globe, contradicting the report that he had declined accepting a nomination for the Presidency. He says he will accept that office, or the Vice Presidency, or neither, just as his friends please.

Gen. CASS.—The political friends of Gen. Cass, in Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts, are making strong demonstrations in his favor as the next democratic candidate for President. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held, and very able resolutions and addresses adopted. They say, however, that they will abide the decision of the Baltimore Convention. Too late in the campaign to move now, gentlemen.

COL. LEAK.—At a recent meeting of the democratic party in Anson county, Col. W. F. LEAK, of Richmond county, was named as a suitable person to represent that congressional district in the Baltimore Convention. Col. Leak has since addressed a letter to the chairman of that meeting, embodying his objections to the Baltimore Convention, (they are similar to those urged by Mr. Calhoun,) and declining to attend it as a delegate, unless his views are approved by the party in his district;—then, he says, "I should feel proud to be the Representative of such a constituency; but, if otherwise, then with me at least, the post of honor is a private station." We will publish his Letter at our earliest convenience.

The Raleigh Register says a letter has been received from Mr. Clay, announcing the news that he will be in Raleigh on the 12th April next. He is expected to remain there some time—long enough, we suppose, to train his vassals for the campaign of the summer. It will now be seen whether North Carolinians have so far lost their pride of independence as to submit to the insolent interference with their local elections now mediated by Clay—whether or no they will, at his bidding, march up to the support of his federal measures. This is the first time (if Clay does come) that any man has ever dared to pollute the soil of our State, by coming openly as an electioneer for the Presidency; and we hope our patriotic citizens will teach him such a lesson, that others will be deterred from repeating the insult.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have received the ninth number of the Southern Quarterly Review, and most heartily recommend it to the perusal of every lover of letters. It speaks well for the cause of southern literature, when we find so much talent, research and critical examination displayed as in this last publication. Why may we not have a literature of our own? The south does afford the most ample materials for the investigation of the scholar, the song of the poet, or the more laborious and useful compilations of the historian. Our noble rivers, lofty mountains, and primeval forests are replete with Indian tradition, or vocal with legendary lore. The Rhine has often been made the subject of the most pleasing recollections; and in later days the author of Child Harold has thrown such a magical charm around every thing connected with it, that in our enthusiasm we picture to ourselves as far surpassing any stream of which we can boast. But behold the mighty Mississippi, rolling its waters to the ocean; and though no dilapidated castles and fortresses hoary with age and mantled with the creeping ivy adorn its banks; yet when half a century shall have rolled away, splendid cities and graceful hamlets will stand where now the forest flourishes in wild luxuriance. Is not this a prospect sufficiently grand for the loftiest flights of poetry and the most intense abstractions of philosophy? Virgil makes his Hero look down the long vista of future time, and recite the approaching glories of the Latin race. Petrarch, the "poet of Laura and of love," quenches for a time the flame that consumed his breast to depict the glorious restoration of his beloved Italy. And have we not the same fervor of feeling, the same burning patriotism, the same exultant fancy? We answer, there is sufficient talent in the south to adorn any department of literature or the fine arts. Let the annals of the past and present prove the assertion.

We turn again to the Review, and will endeavor to recommend it to the reading public. The present number opens with a treatise on the French Revolution, and examines with much clearness and cogency the causes that produced that wonderful event. It treats the vast subject with as much ability and goes as much into detail as the limited compass of the work would allow. The student of history, of course, will desire to examine a more extended account of this great moral and political catastrophe. But this dissertation, if carefully examined, will serve to prepare him for his undertaking, and admit him to the vestibule of this great temple of wonders. The essay entitled "Percival's Poems," is replete with the most beautiful sentiments, couched in the most brilliant style. We would advise those who so eagerly snatch at every ephemeral production from the other side of the Atlantic, and reward the popinjays of Europe with praise and honor, to turn to the works of their own countrymen. The author of the above mentioned piece ranks Percival at the head of our national Poets; and in conclusion speaks thus warmly of him: "Some of his songs are exquisite, and at times he gives us passages which make one almost hold his breath. What a poetic picture is the following! How perfectly is the rhythm suited to the thought, and to what intensity is that thought wound up!" "Softly sweet the song is stealing, softly through the night stars; faint and low the bell is pealing; dim, through haze, the light of stars; hushed and still all around me; cold and still my brooding heart;—Sure some magic spell has bound me—bid, oh! bid the spell depart."

The remaining essays are equally worthy an attentive perusal. We have selected the above merely because they happened to strike us more forcibly when we took up the work. We would recommend the present number, then, to every lover of literature, and fondly hope that each succeeding one may be equal if not superior to its predecessor.

Mr. WEBSTER has written a letter to his friends in New Hampshire, requesting them not to use his name as a candidate for the Presidency—inasmuch as the eyes of the whig party seem to be turned in that direction.

The Hon. Henry Johnson, a whig, has been elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana, in place of Judge Porter, deceased. He beat the democratic candidate, (Mr. Walker) one vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This gallant little State, heretofore so cordially despised, is now, as it were, exalted by the Clay Federalists, and is being assailed with out opponents quite as voraciously as the States of Maryland and Delaware. She is being flattered and flattered, and her name is everywhere endeavoring to make the impression, that her noble hearted and chivalrous democracy, because they cannot get their favorite man for President, will commit political suicide by deserting their principles and going for Clay. Just let a federal Clay whig go into South Carolina and return, and he is brim full of mock enthusiasm, and will narrate the most wonderful stories of the multitude of changes which he has heard of in South Carolina, from democracy to whiggery. From hearing these slang whangers, one would suppose that the people of South Carolina had taken up arms en masse, to fight for Clay and exterminate democracy. But is such the fact—can it be? Impossible! utterly impossible. Mr. Calhoun says he can never support Clay, and the Globe asserts, "on the authority of one of Mr. C.'s best friends," that he will give Mr. Van Buren his cordial support, as he did in 1840;—the Charleston Mercury, Columbia Carolinian, Camden Journal, Cheraw Gazette, Edgefield Advertiser, Greenville Mountaineer, Pendleton Messenger, all the democratic papers in the State, say they will never support Clay. And they cannot do it, without forever disgracing the proud and patriotic fame of South Carolina, and burying in eternal oblivion the hopes and prospects of her distinguished sons—the ablest champions that ever wielded a blow for equal rights. If South Carolina votes for Henry Clay, or even stands neutral in the contest, without better cause for standing aloof than now exists, or we think is likely to exist, her name with the democracy will become a by-word and a reproach, and the sincerity of her professions of democracy be justly doubted.

In illustration of the course of our federalists towards Mr. Calhoun and his friends at this time, we submit the following dialogue, which a friend informs us occurred a few days since, between a Clay federalist and a Calhoun democrat, in this County:

Federalist: Well, Mr. D., I see your favorite, Calhoun, has declined. I am sorry for that; for, after Clay, Calhoun was my first choice—he is an honest man, I think.

Democrat: Why, what's the matter now? Is been but a short time since I heard you abuse Calhoun like a pick-pocket.

F: Yes; but then it is intolerable that Van Buren should cheat such a man as Calhoun out of the nomination. You don't intend to vote for Van Buren do you?

D: Why not? I voted for him in 1840, and he has done nothing since then to lessen my confidence in him.

F: What! vote for Van Buren, when some of his friends in Congress dodge the tariff question, and advocate the reception of Abolition petitions?—Come out from among them and go for "Harry of the West."

D: Yes, you would have me go for Clay. But I cannot and will not. Mr. Clay is the advocate of a national bank, a protective tariff, of distribution, of the bankrupt law, of abolishing the veto power from the Constitution, and of a latitudinous construction of the Constitution. To all of this I, as a democrat, am utterly opposed, and so is Mr. Van Buren. You say some of Mr. Van Buren's friends in Congress dodge the tariff question, and advocate the reception of abolition petitions. I admit some three or four unworthy members of our party have thus abandoned our principles; but shall I desert Mr. Van Buren for this? In a late letter he says—"I am opposed both to the principles and details of the present whig tariff." And he also says he will veto any law that may be passed by Congress going to interfere with the institution of slavery. But how is it with your Clay party in Congress? Every man of them votes against any reduction of the tariff;—and every northern whig, without an exception, and even some of the southern whigs—men representing slaveholders—vote with the abolitionists! So, while three or four democrats have bolted from our ranks on these two vital questions, your whole Clay party in Congress is dead against us;—and yet, you ask me to go for Clay. Never! Never! will I be guilty of such apostasy.

F: But you can't elect Van Buren, he was beaten so badly in 1840.

D: If, because Mr. Van Buren was beaten once, we cannot elect him, how can you expect to elect Clay, who has been beaten three times?

F: Why, we intend to get up the same excitement we did in 1840, with our Clay cabins, cones, and ash poles, and then we'll beat you. See how our friends at Baltimore have started the ball.

D: If you prefer thus to degrade our national character and delude and debase the minds of the ignorant, do so;—but don't ask the friends of Mr. Calhoun to aid you in the unholy work. And mark me: your attempt to deceive and impose upon voters in 1844 as you did in 1840, will prove a signal failure.

F: Good morning, Mr. D. I see you are incorrigible.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

Week before last, we noticed the tone of the Albany Argus, on the subject of abolition. Since that time the Argus has come out more fully, and we are glad to see more to our liking. We make the following extracts from an article in the last number of that paper:

"It is due to the subject, and to such of our delegation as have taken ground in relation to it, in their

and fairly stated. It is also due to them and to the subject, that the positions assumed at this time in relation to the Abolition Memorial, should receive every where a candid and dispassionate consideration.

"We have no sympathy with the Abolition interference in the question of Slavery; for the purpose of agitation at the South or elsewhere. We regard all such interference as sinister or misguided—as aimed at the compromise of the Constitution, with good faith and patriotism and the solemn obligations of constitutional duty, compel all good citizens to

maintain inviolate—and his dangerous to the tranquility of the Republic and the permanency of the Union. We regard also the petition for the abolition of slavery, the profusion with which they were thrown upon the house, and the excited and fierce agitation to which they gave birth, and of which indeed they were the prompt cause, with undisguised condemnation. We deplore fully the sensations they were calculated to excite at the South, and in all quarters where an independent spirit is deprecated; and we agree with our southern brethren, that nothing should be done, at least by the national legislature, to give them the object, consequence or consideration in the public estimation.

It is mainly in this view of the subject that we hope to see it separated from the truly great question of the "right of petition." It has been a force and consideration by the connection of the adoption of the famous 21st rule; and by its false issue which, for a party or personal object, some instances, and from a conviction in others, that a sacred right had been invaded, the agitation has been enabled to get up. We have no objection to the feeling of the North. It is clearly against the agitation, and against the objects of these measures, as it is clearly and emphatically against any attempt to disturb or irritate any section of the Union, in the amplest enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the constitution, and by all the relations of a great compact on which our Government and institutions rest. For a quarter of a century, through these columns and through other channels, we have held this uniform language, without qualification, and certainly without the shadow of change.

In connexion with this subject, we remark that the Madisonian has seized the occasion to hold Mr. Van Buren responsible for Mr. Beardsley's views before the House; and that the Globe has undertaken to deny the assumption, as incompatible with the personal relations existing between the parties. The remark of the Madisonian was that, out of course with a view to affect Mr. Van Buren at the South; and the disclaimer of the Globe (a corrected version of which, having mislaid, we are prevented from copying to-day, as we had intended) was designed to counteract the assumption of the Madisonian in the same quarter. Both, in our judgment are premature. While it was entirely necessary to allude to the personal relations of the parties, the fact that Mr. B. did not profess, and could not have been supposed by any fair interpretation of his expressions, the views of Mr. Van Buren in relation to his particular question of the abrogation of the 21st rule, ought to have been sufficient for all just and candid purposes. We do not believe that Mr. Beardsley has had the slightest communication with Mr. Van Buren on this subject; or that he, any more than ourselves, pretends to know or speak his opinions in relation to it. We venture indeed to suggest, that aside from any responsibility or agency of Mr. Van Buren (and he could have had none whatever) the question be considered with firmness, as a fair and candidly kindred views in relation to the general design and tendency of the abolition movement, and agitations.

In addition to this, we observe with pleasure, that the Richmond Enquirer, probably the best champion Mr. Van Buren has in the Union, has come down upon Beardsley and his abolition associates in the proper spirit, and read them virtually out of the democratic ranks as unworthy of any attention. This is as it should be, and shows that the friends of Mr. Van Buren intend to stand by the constitution and its compromises, as well as the principles of the party. At this we heartily rejoice. In connexion with the subject, we submit the following extract from an article in a recent issue of that excellent democratic paper, the Augusta Free Constitutionalist, with which we are in sympathy. Speaking of the withdrawal of Mr. Beardsley, and the fact that the contest in the Baltimore Convention is now to be between Van Buren and Gen. Cass, the Constitutionalist says:

"As Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Cass will hardly only democratic candidates before the Baltimore convention, the necessity and propriety of those two gentlemen coming out at once before the people of the United States, with an exposition of their sentiments, in regard to the two important topics just mentioned, must be very apparent. In such an exposition must be clear, explicit, and reserved, and especially void of equivocation and reservation. Any other cannot be acceptable to the present circumstances. The character of such exposition will determine the choice of the democratic party, at least that portion of it which is from the southern section of the Union. Under such circumstances, the nomination of the Baltimore convention will be disregarded, should either Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Cass remain silent, and do not proclaim their creed before the meeting of that convention. Furthermore, should Mr. Van Buren be nominated, without having made the disclosure of his sentiments, and Gen. Cass should have done so, and his declarations should correspond with the expectations of southern democracy, no other alternative will be left to the south but to support zeal and with enthusiasm that citizen who will have concealed nothing."

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

Below we give the votes of the Senate, in secret session, on the recent Cabinet and other important nominations of the President. It will be seen that Mr. WISE is the only one in the list whose nomination was confirmed. Porter and Spencer ought to have been rejected, as they were.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following as the votes in confirming the nomination of Hon. John C. Spencer, as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:

Yeas—Messrs. Asherton, Bagby, Bates, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hammon, Huger, King, McDuffie, Phelps, Porter, Sevier, Semple, Sturge, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, Wright—20.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Hammon, Henderson, Huntington, Jarnigan, Mangum, Merriek, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Tappan, Woodbridge—26.

Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of David Henshaw, as Secretary of the Navy, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Asherton, Porter, Tallmadge—3.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Asherton, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Fulton, Henderson, Huger, Hammon, Jarnigan, King, McDuffie, Mangum, Merriek, Morehead, Pearce, Rivers, Semple, Sturge, Tappan, Upham, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright—38.

On the nomination of James M. Porter, as Secretary of War, the vote was as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Haywood, Porter, Tallmadge—3. Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Asherton, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Fulton, Henderson, Huger, Hammon, Jarnigan, King, McDuffie, Mangum, Merriek, Morehead, Pearce, Rivers, Semple, Sturge, Tappan, Upham, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright—38.

Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of George H. Proffit, as Minister to the Court of Brazil, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Breese, Colquitt, Fulton, Hanne-
gan, King, Semple, Sevier, and Walker—8.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Bagby,
Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton,
Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Hay-
wood, Henderson, Huger, Huntington, Jarnigan,
Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Por-
ter, Rives, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham,
Woodbridge, and Wright—33.

Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of Isaac Hill, as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Colquitt, Fulton, Hannegan, Hay-
wood, Huger, McDuffie, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Tal-
lmadge, and Upham—11.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Bagby,
Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate,
Colquitt, Evans, Foster, Francis, Fulton, Hannegan,
Haywood, Huger, Jarnigan, King, Miller, Phelps,
Porter, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge,
Upham, Walker—25.

Upon the question of consenting to the nomination of Henry A. Wise, as Minister to the Court of Brazil, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Atherton,
Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate,
Colquitt, Evans, Foster, Francis, Fulton, Hannegan,
Haywood, Huger, Jarnigan, King, Miller, Phelps,
Porter, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge,
Upham, Walker—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bagby, Benton, Breese, Clayton,
Fairfield, Henderson, Mangum, Morehead, Pearce,
Woodbridge—10.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate did not sit on the 26th January. In the House, a long and hot debate sprung up, on a motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, to expel a letter writer from his seat in the House, for falsely reporting the debates. The motion was indefinitely postponed. We intend to publish Mr. Ingersoll's remarks.

The Senate did no business on the 27th. In the House, Mr. Cace Johnston moved a resolution to expel all reporters from the House, except those for the city papers, to which Mr. Black, of Ga., submitted an amendment. Objections were made and they were not received. The Report of the Committee on Rules was again discussed by Mr. Wright of Ill., in favor, and Mr. Stiles of Ga., in opposition to abolishing the 21st Rule. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and received a large number of private bills and memorials of various kinds.

In the Senate, on the 29th, the first business was the bill to make a grant of land to improve the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Mr. Tallmadge spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Haywood in opposition. The subject was then postponed till the 30th. Mr. McDuffie made an able speech on his proposition for reducing the Tariff to the standard of the Compromise act, in reply to Mr. Evans. This subject was also then passed over till to-morrow, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned. In the House, Mr. Wm. J. Brown offered a joint resolution fixing the day for an adjournment on the 20th of May next. Not received. Mr. Campbell of S. C. offered an amendment to the Constitution proposing to retrocede the legislative jurisdiction over the District of Columbia to Maryland and Virginia. Discussed over one day. Mr. McKay offered a resolution to reduce the price of the public printing 15 per cent. Adopted—yeas 131, nays 27. A large number of bills and resolutions were presented—one for abolishing West Point Military Academy.

In the Senate, on the 30th, Mr. Wright presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York, urging Congress so to trench the expenditures of the government as to bring them within the scope of her revenue. Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to restore Gen. Jackson's fine, with an amendment, declaring, in true federal style, that the Judge did not do wrong in imposing the fine. Why restore it, then? Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, that the President ought to give notice to the British Government of our desire to terminate immediately the 10th article of the treaty of 1843, being the article for the surrender of fugitive criminals. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Stiles again spoke at length against abolishing the 21st Rule. The bill to authorize the transfer of naval appropriations was taken up, and after a long debate, passed, and the House adjourned. This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, in certain cases, to transfer money appropriated for one object, to another.

In the Senate, on the 31st, a number of resolutions and memorials were received and referred, when the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned. In the House, Mr. Andrew Johnston of Tenn., spoke at length against abolishing the 21st Rule. After he concluded, a motion was made to suspend the rules to receive such reports from the Standing Committees as would not elicit debate. Carried—when a large number of reports were made and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Feb. 1, Mr. Colquitt presented resolutions of the Georgia legislature, approving the course of his colleague, Mr. Berrien, and accompanied their presentation with a few very caustic remarks. He was replied to by Mr. B. After receiving and referring a number of petitions and memorials, and a short executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. McCauslen of Ill., spoke against, and Giddings of Ohio, in favor of abolishing the 21st Rule. The House then took up for consideration the appropriation bill for the Indian Department, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

In the Senate on the 2d, Mr. Barrow of La., announced in a very feeling manner, the death of his late colleague, the Hon. A. Porter, and offered suitable resolutions. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Benton, and unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, Giddings concluded his remarks in opposition to the 21st Rule. Mr. Porter's death was the subject of Senator Porter, and after adopting the customary resolutions the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 3d Feb., another scene arose in regard to the slanders on members by the letter writers. It was in relation to the fight between Weller and a letter writer named Shriver. The whole corps of letter writers were severely handled by Messrs. Payne and Belser of Ala. A number of petitions and memorials were then presented and referred, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Feb. 5, Mr. Hannegan presented resolutions of the legislature of Indiana, one of which is—"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their proper instrumentality to provide for the immediate occupation, organization and defence of Oregon Territory—peaceably if we can—forcibly, if we must." Mr. Evans called up the resolutions of the Finance Committee, for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, for reducing the rates of duties under the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Evans spoke for upwards of three hours, (without finishing his remarks,) in reply to the arguments presented by Mr. McDuffie, in his second speech upon the subject of the tariff, protection, and free trade.

The House was occupied to-day with the business of calling on the Representatives of the States (in their order) for petitions, in pursuance of the rule setting apart every alternate Monday for that purpose. A number of petitions were accordingly presented, much of the greater part of which were on the subject of abolition.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to-day, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Chair announced, as the unfinished business, the resolutions of the Finance Committee for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, for reducing the rates of duties under the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Evans finished his remarks in reply to the arguments presented by Mr. McDuffie, in his second speech upon the subject of the tariff, protection, and free trade. Mr. Woodbury obtained the floor, and will address the Senate when the subject is resumed.

In the House of Representatives, the subject of the rules was taken up soon after reading the journal, and Mr. Hammett of Miss occupied the morning hour in support of the 21st rule, and showing the dangerous tendencies of abolitionism. The report of the Committee of Elections, sustaining the right of the members elected under the general ticket system to their seats, was next taken up as the special order of the day; and, after a preliminary discussion on the question whether it should be considered in Committee of the Whole or in the House, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of it, and it was taken up in the House. Mr. Elmer, the chairman of the Committee of Elections, then commenced his argument in favor of the report; but, before concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Globe of Feb. 6.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill from the House authorizing the President of the United States to direct a transfer of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances, was passed. After the transaction of the usual business of the morning hour, the Chair announced, as the unfinished business, the resolutions of the Finance Committee for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, for reducing the rates of duties under the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Woodbury, who was called to the floor, addressed the Senate for two hours, showing the unjust operation of the present tariff upon the farming, planting, and shipping interests. He did not conclude to-day, and will resume the subject to-morrow.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections in the case of the members elected by general ticket, and the subject was debated the whole day. Messrs. Elmer, Dillingham, and Woodward, sustained the report; and Messrs. Belser, Milton Brown, and Collamer, opposed it. At half past four, the House adjourned.

Globe of Feb. 7.

In the Senate, to-day, after the transaction of the usual morning business, Mr. Woodbury finished his remarks on the subject of the present tariff and the protective policy. He examined the rates of duties under the present tariff some what in detail, showing, by comparison, that in many cases they exceeded by 100 per cent, those under the act of 1828—an act, the economies of which were so great as to threaten the permanency of the Union. He argued, too, that the present exclusive protective system, that is, protection to the manufacturer at the expense of those engaged in farming, planting, and shipping—was persisted in, in the crisis of it would be eventually visited upon the manufacturers themselves; that it would work their destruction. The unnatural stimulation given to that branch of industry, and the high per centages consequent, would cause such a diversion of capital from other pursuits to that as to involve the manufacturer in common ruin. Mr. W.'s speech was considered the most able ever delivered in that body upon this or any other subject.

After he concluded, Mr. Huntington obtained the floor, and will address the Senate upon the subject to-morrow.

The discussion on the report of the Committee of Elections, on the case of the members elected by general ticket, was continued in the House to-day. The report of the committee was sustained by Messrs. Boydley, George W. Jones, and Cobb; and opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Smith, Grider, and Newton. Mr. Jacob Thompson had the floor when the House adjourned.—Globe of Feb. 8.

The Hon. John B. Francis, has been elected a United States Senator from Rhode Island, in place of Mr. Sprague, resigned. Some of the papers say Mr. F. is a federal whig; while others claim him as a moderate democrat, or a law and order democrat; as those democrats were called who sided against Dorr in the late controversy in Rhode Island.

Catching a Bachelor.—"Why don't you get married? said a young lady, to a rather elderly bachelor friend.

"I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me."

"I guess you haven't been on my way," was the insinuating rejoinder.—Boston Transcript.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. Editor: The enclosed lines were suggested at a recent meeting in this town, for the reorganization of our Temperance Society. And as you are both a member and a judge of such matters, I leave them at your disposal, either to put them on the table, or in your paper.

Yours, as ever, F.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Come, come to the rescue, for the enemy's near,
The trumpet has sounded, the war cry we hear,
Come gird on thine armour, to the battle ground,
And swear by thine honor, to conquer or die.

Come, fathers, come mothers, your loved ones to save
From a league with the doomed, or his terrible grave,
By their flesh, of your flesh, and their bone of your bone,
O, fly to their rescue, ere you "be left alone."

By your friends and homes, your altars and shrines,
By the fear that enslaves, and the love that entwines,
By the fires that consume, by the waters of life,
Enlist with thy household in this glorious strife.

Go forth, sons and daughters, your sires lead the van
'Gainst your deadliest foe, fell-destroyer of man,
Lift your standard on high, ne'er to trail in the dust,
To victory aspire, or'er Bacchus' vile lust.

O, 'til then cry not peace, nor of safety once boast,
Like the storm 'fore the winds, drive the foe from your coast.
Then shall peace, like the "dew on mount Hermon" distill,
And "the finest of wheat," all thy granaries fill.

Let thy watchword be onward, and upward thine aim,
And steady, thy march to glory and fame—
The fame of the wise, and the glory of the brave,
When life with its health, wealth, and beauty declines.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN UNION.

A meeting of the Democratic Party of Union county was held at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the 13th February, 1844. JOHN STEWART, Esq., was called to the Chair, and SILAS P. STEWART, Esq., appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting were explained, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to a protective Tariff, as being in its operations unjust, unequal, oppressive, and unconstitutional—opposed in spirit and tendency to the genius of our institutions;—and that we look to the present democratic majority in Congress as in duty bound to reduce the present high Tariff to a strictly revenue standard.

Resolved, That we view with alarm and indignation the continued and increased agitation of the subject of abolition in the Congress of the United States: That we regard the refusal of Congress to receive the abolition petitions, as not a denial of the right of petition, because, Congress having no right to legislate on the subject, has no right to receive these petitions. The true question is, has Congress the power to abolish the rights of property guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution?—They have not;—and we therefore regard every man, particularly from the South, who votes to receive abolition petitions, or to abolish the famous 21st Rule, as practically an abolitionist, and meriting the indignant scorn of every true friend of the Constitution and of equal rights.

Resolved, that we are opposed to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, and abominate the schemes of fraud and humbuggery by which his fanatical partisans are seeking to advance his election. We oppose his advancement, because he is the advocate of a National Bank, that great pandemonium of corruption in politics and morals;—because he is the advocate of the odious Bankrupt Law, of the distribution of the land funds to buy votes for the Presidency, at a time when the Government is in debt and her revenues insufficient to defray her current expenses;—because he is the advocate of a protective tariff to enrich the manufacturer from the hard earnings of the farmer and mechanic;—in short, we would regard his election as the greatest calamity that could befall our beloved country, as it would place the reins of Government in the hands of a leader and party as rankly federal in all their notions and measures as were John Adams and his followers, who were so indignantly rejected by our forefathers.

Resolved, That as our favorite, JOHN C. CALHOUN, in the scrupulous adherence to his long cherished principles, has declined being longer considered a candidate for the Presidency, we call upon all true democrats to rally under the banner of the candidate to be nominated at Baltimore, trusting that none but a man worthy of our great cause will be chosen as our leader. Let our motto be—"Everything for the cause, nothing for men."

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic brethren of this and Mecklenburg County, the holding of a Convention at Labatt's Cross Roads, on Tuesday of our next April Court, to organize a ticket for the legislature. That the party in each Captain's beat in the two Counties hold primary meetings, and appoint four delegates for each to meet in Convention and nominate candidates, and we pledge ourselves to support with cordial zeal the ticket thus nominated.

The customary vote of thanks to the officers was voted, the proceedings ordered for publication in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and Raleigh Signal and Standard, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN STEWART, Chair'n.

S. P. STEWART, Secretary.

THE MARKETS.

The *Cheraw Gazette*, of Feb. 13, says:—"The cotton market, during the past week, has remained without any material alteration. Yesterday, a fair article sold at 9½ cents, and other qualities at proportionate rates. Business is not so animated as at our last report, but prices are well sustained. Flour has fallen below our last quotations. We now give 84 3/4 a 84 7/8, as the current market price from wagons.

The supply of cotton (says the *Camden Journal* of Feb. 14th) has been moderate during the week past, and the quality of the article inferior. Prices continue stiff, and notwithstanding the dullness and inactivity pervading the Charleston markets, the article seems gradually to advance in the inland markets. The stock in the hands of the merchants is unusually light; this, with the prospect of very short receipts, we suppose keeps prices high. We quote from 75 1/2 to 9½. One lot sold at 9½. The principal sales at 8½ to 9 cents.

The *Fayetteville Observer* of Feb. 14th, says:—"The receipts of Cotton in this market have been light since our last paper, and there has been but

little change in prices;—sales generally at 9 to 9½.

At Columbia, prices range from 8 to 10 cts. A very prime lot would command 10½ to 10¾. At Charleston and New York, prices have declined ¼ to ½ a cent.

The news from abroad is encouraging. The last Boston Post says:—"It is the opinion of intelligent merchants, who came passengers in the Britannia, that a rise of 1½ to 2½ will be established before April, as the consumption was great, and the very low rate of money induced speculation. The supplies arriving from this country were small and the excess of stock daily diminishing."

Lorenzo Dow.—The Knicker-broker tells a capital anecdote of the veritable Lorenzo, which is worthy of record. It appears that Dow, in one of his odd, quaint sermons, declared that he "had known sinners so very wicked that they actually burst!" This statement threw an old, ignorant, and fat impertinent present, into a state of alarm and perspiration; and hence he waddled, in mortal terror of his anticipated explosion, he rolled about until he could no longer bear it. He fancied he was already swelling. He rose and attempted to dress himself, in order to go out "al fresco." Who can paint his consternation, when he found he could but just strain the garments over his limbs, and even then they would not meet! He was suffering a rapid indigestion; his iniquities were coming to light!—He screamed in the agony of his fear; and a lamp being brought in, he found that in his haste he had put on his brother's clothes. "This impression, however," says our informant, a clergyman, "was a salutary one, for he became a pious man."

Anecdote of Davy Crockett.—On Davy Crockett's return to his constituents, after his first session in Congress, a "nation" of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Washington.

"What time do they dine at Washington, Colonel?" asked one.

"Why," said he, "common people such as you are here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big 'uns dine at three. As for the Representatives we dine at four; and the aristocracy and the Senate, they don't get victuals till five."

"Old Hickory?" exclaimed the Colonel, (attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station.) "Old Hickory? well, he don't dine till next day!"

THE TARIFF.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d inst. has the following "extract of a letter from a distinguished member of the House of Representatives," dated on the 31st ult.:

Gen. McKay will begin with the Appropriation Bills to-morrow. The Committee of Ways and Means are engaged on the Tariff. They had a trial vote this morning. The motion that there shall be no alteration on the existing laws was rejected, by 7 to 2. The motion that it is inexpedient to change the law so as to reduce the duty on any article was rejected in like manner. The Committee are collecting information and reducing the specific ad valorem to show the abominations of the present system."

MARRIED.

In Cabarrus county, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Dr. Addison McLean to Miss Mary Purvins.

Also, on the 8th, Mr. Daniel Pharr to Miss Elizabeth Harris.

DIED.

In York District, S. C., on the 7th instant, Mr. E. A. S. Harris, aged 19 years.

In Cabarrus county, at the residence of his mother, on the 21st ult., Capt. Robert Allison, aged about 30 years.



WM. F. ALEXANDER, AUCTIONEER.

Will attend promptly and correctly to the sale of all kinds of property, at very moderate prices. He will cry sales in any part of the county. February 17, 1844. 48c.

Archy Tonsen.

THE thorough-bred horse, ARCHY TONSEN, will be farmed out for the spring season to a careful and responsible person, or he will be sold on accommodating terms, to any one wishing to possess himself of a thorough-bred Horse, who has proved himself a sure and superior fighter. HENRY W. CONNOR. Beatty's Ford, N. C., Feb. 8, 1844. 48c.

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD, DENTIST.

HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at the Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge. February 1, 1844. 46c.

DR. H. ANDREWS, SURGEON DENTIST.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that from this time forward he shall consider Charlotte as his place of residence. He expects to be able once or twice a year to visit the principal village of each of the adjoining counties. He will also visit families in the country if desired.

All work done by him warranted from one to five years, according to circumstances.

Prices the same as I have charged here for nearly six years.

Teeth set on Gold Plate (each) from 6 to \$10

do on Pivots, 5

Filling or Plugging with Gold, each, 2

do do Tin foil, 1

Removing Tartar or cleansing entire set, 1 to 3

Separating and Polishing, (each separation) 1

Extracting Teeth or fangs, when charged, each, 1

Examination made and advice given free of charge.

All letters addressed to me at this place will be given.

Room at the Mansion House, Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1844. 43-10c.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

INFORM the public that they have removed the stock of GOODS to the corner store lately occupied by Leroy Springs. They have on hand a very extensive and choice Stock of Goods, of every variety and pattern, purchased on the most favorable terms, which will be sold lower for cash, and for the cash only, than similar Goods can be obtained in the interior country. Their stock comprises

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, SADDLERY, GROCERIES, CULINARY, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes,

And every other article usually found in a village Store. They are determined to sell bargains for cash, and invite purchasers to give them a call before buying elsewhere. Charlotte, Jan. 27, 1844. 43-10c.

Charlotte and Lincolnton Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a stage of two horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate the passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect. Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

December 30, 1843. 44-10c.

The Tonsorial Art.

"BONAPARTE, the Barber," respectfully informs his customers and friends, that he has removed his Shop to the Charlotte Hotel, first door on main street, where he will be happy to see them at all times. For skill in his profession and polite attention to his customers, he will acknowledge precedence to no man who has lived since the days of his illustrious prototype. Call and see. November 18, 1843. 38c.

Removal.



ALEXANDER MATHUNE has removed his Tailor Shop to the Office lately occupied as the Jeffersonian Printing Office, where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends. He has the latest Fashions, and pleads himself that no exertions shall be spared to give all satisfaction to customers. January 6, 1844. 42-10c.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Overman & Trotter, by book account, are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note previous to the next February Court. Those who count not so closed at that time, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

OVERMAN & TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-10c.

Thomas Trotter

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of goods consisting of Watches, and Jewelry, and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted. Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 12-10c.

TO THE TRAVELLING Public.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two horse carriage, horse and buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him. JENNINGS B. KERR. Charlotte, July 4, 1844. 18-10c.

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Hapgood & Wallace are requested to come forward between this and our next County Court and make settlement. Those who disregard this notice may expect to pay costs, as there is no other alternative left.

JOHN M. HAPGOOD, Surviving Partner.

January 1, 1844. 112-10c.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous publisher for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. December 9, 1843. 23-10c.

NOTICE.

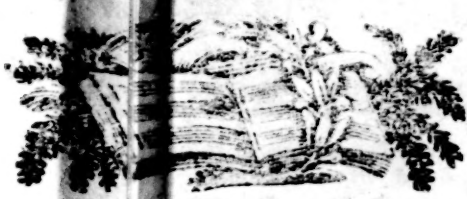
HAVING disposed of my stock of Groceries, I now call for the time on those who are indebted to me to call and settle. My books must be closed; and those who do not settle shortly, will have to deal with a collecting officer. No one need look for longer indulgence.

WM. SANDRY.

February 1, 1844. 46-10c.

Bring It In!

WE will take in payment for the JEFFERSONIAN, any kind of domestic produce—corn, bacon, flour, pork, wool, poultry, butter, beef, &c. &c. and will make the same order to all who are in the "scarcity of money," and to afford our friends a convenient and cheap system of exchange. Bring in your produce. ED. JEFF.



POULTRY.

THE SOUL'S IDEAL.

BY HELFENSTEIN.

There was a dream, a dream of life and youth;
That came to me I know not when the time;
A creature made of loveliness and truth.
With form and feature tranquil yet sublime:
No angel was that thing half real,
And soon I loved her as my soul's ideal.

She dwelt amid the household gods with me;
To give all things promptings truth and grace,
The real in this earnestness to see,
Touched with the halo beaming from her face;
All shapes that weak, fond fancy might beguile,
Ashamed were whithered by her placid smile.

She changed the life of this creature of the soul,
She gave to me something more than earth,
And when my soul its strange unquiet felt,
She whispered promise of a higher birth,
She gave me strength the inner life to trace,
And thus more real grew her own fair face.

She changed the life of this creature of the soul,
Save that more earnest, tender is her guise;
In every mood I feel her calm control,
And own the pleading of her heavenward eyes;
A gentle sadness blends with the smile,
That thoughtfulness or joy may well beguile.

She keeps her fresh and buoyant grace,
But when I look within her eyes,
A something nobler by day I trace,
Like blue that deepens in the evening skies;
And thus rewardeth worthier love of mine,
Each day her face is growing more divine.

She taught me faith and constancy to know,
To meekly wait for the appointed one,
Despite the yearning left for evermore,
While dwelt the soul companioness and lone,
And when at length content upon me came,
Love and Soul's Ideal were the same.

THE WIFE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF STOLBERG.

Happy he to whom kind heaven,
Rich in grace, a wife hath given,
Virtuous, wise, and formed for love,
Gentle, goddess as a dove.

Let him thank his God for this
Purest of living cup of bliss;
Pain may never hunger near,
With such friend to soothe and cheer.

She, like moonlight, mild and fair,
Smiles away each gloomy care—
Kisses dry man's secret tears,
And with lowers his path-way cheers.

When his boiling heart heaves high,
Flashing fire from his eye,
When kind friendship seeks in vain,
Passion's wild career to rein—

Then her gentle step is near!
Softly flows her soothing tear,
As when evening comes down,
On the meadow scorched and brown.

Some have sought their bliss in gold!
Some for fame their peace have sold!
Gold and glory in the hand,
Crumble like a ball of sand.

Heaven sends man the faithful wife!
Life with it her is not life!
And when life is o'er, her love,
Gilds a brighter scene above.



AGRICULTURE.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR THE MARKET.

We are induced to offer a few remarks on the important appearance of poultry, before it is exposed for sale in our market, from the fact that large quantities are every week brought in, on which there is probably a loss of from one to three cents per pound, arising in a great measure from the slovenly state in which it appears; whereas if due regard were paid to dressing, much of it would bring the highest price.

Boston folks are full of notions, as we all very well know, and they are particularly notional in the matter of the appearance of the meats offered for sale in and about Quincy market. The dealers inside, understand their business well; and we frequently take a stroll with some stranger friend, with no small feelings of pride, to show him the luxuries of Quincy market so nicely arranged in the stalls, in such perfect order, and of the very best quality. The stalls occupied by the poultry dealers are among those that most attract the attention.

We see here, on every species of domestic poultry, but a great variety of wild fowls and oftentimes beautiful specimens of rare birds, brot in by the sportsman and exhibited to gratify the sight, rather than for any use, unless it be to grace the collection of the ornithologist.

The appearance of the poultry is what most engages the attention of the hungry epicure. What does he care if an extra price is charged for that fat turkey?—there is nothing to offend the taste in its external appearance; it is well covered with fat, of a rich golden yellow; the skin is all sound and clean; the breast has not been mutilated by a long cut; the flying joint, with bay chain adhering, is not to be seen; a long bloody neck protruding from its sheath, is not to be seen; the feet are clean and the claws are short.

in it to offend the taste when it shall be brought upon his table.

But what do we see here?—a box of poultry?—Yes; they have just arrived, via railroad, from the interior; they look as if they had seen hard times; probably killed to save them from starvation; chased down and beat to death with poles no doubt, by their looks, and then dressed in haste, packed in haste, and sent to market in haste; and we would advise the owner to sell them in haste, and take the first offer and clear out in haste—and not make his appearance again in market until he has learned to fatten and dress his poultry in a better manner.

A decent person would be ashamed to send home such pitiable looking objects, as these torn, bruised, and disfigured remains of the poultry yard;—their very appearance would be remembered, even when imbedded in the savory chicken pie.

Much of the poultry exposed for sale on the outside of the market, has been through the process of scalding to facilitate the picking—this practice should never be resorted to. It turns the rich yellow of the fat into a tallowy hue, and oftentimes starts the skin, so that it starts and peels off, unless very carefully handled. No aperture should be made in the breast; all the offal should be taken out behind, and the opening should be made as small as possible; the inside may be wiped off with a dry cloth, but no water should be used to cleanse them; with a moist sponge, take off any stains of blood that may be found upon the carcase. In picking, great care should be taken not to tear the skin; the wings should not be cut off, but picked to the end; the skin of the neck should be neatly tied over it, if the head is cut off. We like to see the head of chickens left on—it makes a better finish. The heads of ducks, Bremen and wild geese, should not be cut off. Wild fowl generally are exposed for sale with their feathers on.

After the poultry is dressed and cool, it should be carefully packed in boxes, so that it may reach the market without injury, and above all, keep it from freezing if possible. Do not expose too much for sale at a time, nor suffer your load to be handled over every few minutes;—we have oftentimes seen a load most unmercifully handled.

Do not be ashamed to expose the old rooster with his spurs on; if he is well fattened, he will make a good boil; the spurs are the insignia of his office. Let him be in state with all his honors. Neither call the old hen a chicken; she has done much service—brought up respectably many families, and furnished her owner with numerous eggs;—it is doing injustice to pass her off for a chicken now.

Finally, we earnestly recommend to our country friends the importance of having every article designed for Boston market, prepared in the best possible manner; much is lost in other articles as well as in poultry by carelessness. Appearance is everything with some people, even the box in which the article is packed, has some influence upon the purchaser.—N. E. Farmer.

Winter.—What shall a farmer, as a farmer, do in the winter?

He has much to do in the winter peculiar to his profession—in his house, in his barn, in the woods, and at market. There is no need of his being idle. He has a great deal to do for the promotion of his interests. In the first place if the rigors of the season drive him in doors, let him think himself a lucky man, for it is to the family that his first and most important duties are. Has he a wife and children? Let him make the first his companion, friend and equal, and let him devote his thoughts and labors for the instruction and improvement of children. See that they are well and tidily clad. See that their winter evenings are employed in readings and useful study, with innocent amusements intermixed, rather than visit the haunts of dissipation and ruin. Let the winter be devoted to the duties of the fireside and the call of social intercourse.

Having everything in order in the house both as it respects the physical, moral, and intellectual wants of his family, let his next attention be devoted to domestic animals of the barn and fold. See that they are well fed. Keep the stalls clean. Blanket the horses, and if you do the same to the cows, you will be better. Make sure of as warm a place for them all as possible. Give them straw beds to sleep upon. Comfortable animals will thrive best and give back the best returns.

In the day time, when your children are at school, cut and haul home wood enough to keep a year's stock of seasonable fuel before hand. This is economy. In short every farmer has enough to do in winter, and that well done, is often the most important and profitable labor of the whole year. Keep stirring and do good.—Maine Cultivator.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in Concord, would now offer his services to the public as an

Ornamental, Sign, Flag & Mirror PAINTER.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above business and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. The public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

And as times are hard he will take part of his work in produce suitable for family use, such as Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c.

JOHN W. RAINEY.

Concord, May 16, 1843.

Notice.

The Members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society are requested to meet in Charlotte, on the second Saturday in March next, for the transaction of important business. By order of the President, J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

Job Printing & all kinds of bookbinding, at the lowest rates, at the office of the printer.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call between now and the January Court and close their accounts either by cash or note, as my books must be closed.

January 4, 1844.

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is out of place—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system;—diseases of the mucous tissue; also of the osseous band glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and nodulate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and diseases of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has been a new medicine dawning upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that sufferer who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle upon which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood which have been discovered in a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as scrofula, cancerous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an impure use of mercury, or imprudences in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, when fact is truly substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, if their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their ward, and how low the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast, and by whose different virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and for aye. The proprietors have made arrangements, throughout the whole United States, that all who may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into almshouses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing to its victims to the thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objects relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—it is not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, on the 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New York.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swoon upon the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by Sarsaparilla root and lignum vite made into a tea which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking this mercury, I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my

reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—1 a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that the might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lately these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothey street, City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on the 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS, Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dumont.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner of Church and Leonard streets.

JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner of Franklin and Church sts.

ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any further evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I suffered from a long and a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me. From the time mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, London, Bath, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various species among others a large quantity of Swann's Preparation of sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a turban, and sleeping myself secluded shunned by all, myself and suffering I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one. As I do not meet by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital but was there told that my case was incurable. I was almost now enveloped in a whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near \$3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, feeling me less and less, and now, I feel as if I was a new man, and declare to the world, that after spending near \$3,000 in traveling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I now recommend it to all suffering humanity, wishing to know further particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Water-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any information in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURROCK.

THE OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, August 10, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen:—Lying in bed, in debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary, in our family, which commenced on my neck, and continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to renounce my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it a few days after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.

AMUS DENNIS.

For exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price \$1.

The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte by BRALEY OATS, Druggist.

741st

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

BLANKS

DR. CHARLES J. H. STILL continues the practice in Charlotte, and will attend to all cases confidently. His office is No. 6, White Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable remedies may be found at the village and soon at every country store. Remember and never get them have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrapper of all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR.

which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow thickly, as on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the hair of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it once.

Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS.

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the use of the VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' Liniment, from Comstock & Co. ALLIGRES and every thing relieved by it that adds to an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOF'S Ointment; and Foundered horses entirely cured by ROOF'S Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS.

and sores, and sore EYES. It is the delight of thousands. It will take out all pain in five minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTER. A better and more nice and useful article never made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE PILLS: on the principle of substituting the tonic place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, for all others for cleansing the system and the blood, affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

(See Dr. Lin's signature there.)

HEADACHE.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the stomach or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

for the certain prevention of LEVENS, or of any general sickness; keeping the stomach in perfect order, the bowels regular, and a detestable humor from the surface.

COLDS, COLIC, & COUGHS.

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DEEP CROUPS are quickly cured by it. Know this by experience.

CORNE.—The French Plaster is a new cure.

HAIR DYE.

hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM

FOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal it. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM.

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—sore coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured, by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT.

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

COUGHS & COLDS.

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It

sells with rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure instantly.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1840, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each city, town, and village, the most

respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

(3) Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. ALL these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists,

71 Maiden Lane New York and of our agents.

All the above medicines are

CHARLES, N. C.